GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4774
ANSWERED ON:09.05.2007
NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY-3
Pateriya Smt. Neeta;Patil Smt. Rupatai Diliprao Nilangekar

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had conducted the National Family Health Survey-3;

(b) if so, the main findings of the survey;

(c) the names of the States where the survey was conducted and the main themes thereof;

(d) whether the Survey indicated any need for the development in the Health Sector;and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE(SMT. PANABAKA LAKSHMI)

(a)to(c): Yes,Sir. The National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) has been conducted in all the 29 States in the country in the year 2005-06. The survey has collected information on Mortality, Marriage & Fertility, Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, Immunization of children, Treatment infection, child feeding practices, Nutritional status of children and adult, prevalence of anemia among children and adults, obesity among men & women, Knowledge, attitude and behaviour with regard to HIV/AIDS and its prevalence and treatment seeking behaviour for TB& malaria. The survey has covered samples from all ever married, unmarried and widowed women in the age group 15-49 and men in the age group of 15-54.
Some of the keys findings of the survey paint a mixed picture of India`s health. On the one hand, institutional delivery and maternity care has improved, unmet need for the family planning has reduced, women are having fewer children, infant mortality has dropped; overall immunization coverage of children has improved and knowledge about HIV/AIDS has improved in the seven-year period since the last NFHS survey (1998-99). On the other hand, anaemia and malnutrition are still widespread among children and adults. And, in an odd juxtaposition, more adults, especially urban women, are overweight or obese. A Statement showing information on key findings is annexed.

(d)&(e): With a view to promote maternal and child health, the Government implemented the Reproductive and Child Health programme, Phase-I (RCH-I) for a period of five years, since 1997-98. The programme has been extended further for another period of five years, beginning in 2004-05. Later, RCH programme has been integrated under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), launched in April 2005. The National Rural Health Mission seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable section. It also seeks to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio from the current level of 301 (as per Registrar General of India`s SRS Report 2001-03) to 100 per 100,000 live birth and Infant Mortality Rate from current level of 58 (as per Registrar General of India`s SRS Report 2005) to 30 per 1000 live births and the Total Fertility level from 2.9 (as per Registrar General of India`s SRS Report 2005) to 2.1 within the seven year period of the Mission, ending in 2012. NRHM has pro-poor focus and it integrates all the stand-alone programmes into a single composite Programme.